

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ANILOCRA FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.

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Through the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, three specimens of a new species of *Anilocra* were sent to the U. S. National Museum by Mr. W. J. Hoxie, of the Natural History Society of Savannah, Ga. This is the third species of the genus known from the Atlantic coast of North America, the two species previously described being *Anilocra laticauda* Milne Edwards and *A. plebeia* Schiøedte and Meinert.

ANILOCRA ACUTA, new species.

Body 34 mm. long and 12 mm. wide. Surface smooth.

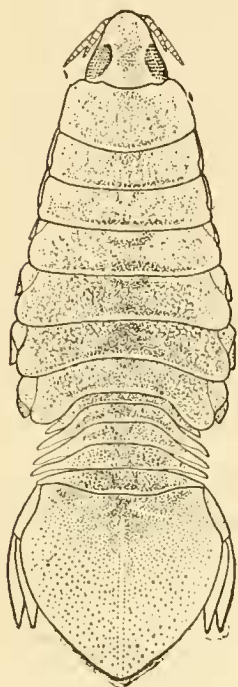
Color yellow, marked with numerous brown dots, which in the middle of the dorsal surface of the last three segments of the thorax almost merge into a dark brown background, leaving a few wavy light areas on either side of the median line.

The head is as long as wide, 4 mm. by 4 mm. The lateral margins converge slightly to a widely rounded anterior extremity. The eyes are large (1 mm. wide and 2 mm. long), distinct and composite, and are placed in the post-lateral angles. The antennæ of the first pair are composed of eight articles and extend to the middle of the eye on the lateral margin. The antennæ of the second pair are composed of ten articles and reach the posterior margin of the head.

The first segment of the thorax is the longest, 3 mm.; the five following segments are subequal, each about 2 mm. in length; the seventh segment is the shortest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The thorax widens gradually from the first segment, which is 7 mm. wide, to the sixth, which is 12 mm. wide. Epimera are present on all the segments with the exception of the first; those of the second and third segments are narrow, elongate, and posteriorly rounded; the last four

are more acute at their extremities. The epimera of all the segments reach the post-lateral angles of their respective segments.

The first segment of the abdomen is the shortest, one-half mm.



ANILOCRA ACUTA. $\times 2$.

long; the three following are subequal, each being 1 mm. in length; the fifth segment is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The lateral parts of the segments are drawn out posteriorly in acute processes. The sixth or terminal segment is as long as wide, 9 mm. by 9 mm. At the base it is 8 mm. and then widens a little before converging to a triangular extremity with the apex rounded. The branches of the uropoda are equal in length and do not reach the tip of the terminal abdominal segment by nearly 2 mm.; the outer branch is produced to an acute extremity; the inner branch is oblique, with the outer post-lateral angle acutely produced; the inner branch is somewhat wider than the outer branch.

All the legs are prehensile.

Three specimens were taken from a gar-pike.

Type-specimen.—Cat. No. 40939, U.S.N.M.

This species differs from the other two found on the Atlantic coast, in the larger head, shorter antennæ, larger eyes, which are also closer together, in the shape of the head and the terminal abdominal segment, the much shorter uropoda, and in the shape of the uropoda.